1. P Biddle

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Besides the presentation of a great number of memorials and petitions, the following reports from committees were made:

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, re ported a bill to enable the Chickasaw Nation to try the ty of claims against the United States.

Mr. JARNAGIN, from the Commi

Claims, reported without amendment the bill for the relief Also, adverse reports in the cases of Albert A. Muller, an of the representatives of James Bell, deceased.

of the representatives of James Bell, deceased.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an act to provide for the enlistment of boys in the naval service, and to extend the term of sea seevice.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the Committee on Commerce,

eported a bill for the relief of Noah Miller. Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on the District of Co-

lumbia, reported a bill for the incorporation of the Insan Asylum in Alexandria.

Also, with amendment, the bill from the House correction Also, with amendment, the bill from the House correcting a clerical error in the bill regulating the mesne process in the District of Columbia; which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Reuben Gentry and others.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of George Duvall.

Also, without amendment, the bill authorizing persons to whom reservations of land have been made under Indian trea-

ties to alienate the same.

Mr. BERRIEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, re-

ported a bill to authorize the courts of the United States to issue the writ of habeas corpus in cases not provided for by law.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported with amendment the bill to grant the titles to establish the of head in the court of the control certain lots of land in the towns of Perrysburg and Croghanswille, Ohic.
Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Private Land

Claims, reported a bill to confirm the committee on Private Lan claimed by Benjamin Ballard.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for the relief of James Smalley. Also, an unfavorable report on the petition of Albert Day and others, of a company of Ohio volunteers. Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Roads and Canals,

reported with amendments a bill to grant a portion of the pub-lic lands to the State of Illinois, to aid in the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

WOODBRIDGE, from the Committee on Publi Lands, reported with amendment the bill to grant the State of Illinois a right of way through the public lands of the United Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee of Claims, reported

bill for the relief of J. Throckmorton. Also, an unfavorable report on the petition of T. B. Win-Also, a resolution that the claim and papers of Messrs. Harvey & Slagg be taken from the Committee of Claims and

be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JARNAGIN, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the claim of the w dow of the late Colonel Heman Allen.

The bill was passed by the following vote: The bill was passed by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Barrow, Bates,
Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Choate, Crittenden, Dayton, Foster, of Tennessee, Francis, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Morehead,
Porter, Semple, Sevier, Simmons, Sturgeon, Tappan, Upham,
White, Woodbridge—25.
NAYS—Messrs. Atherton, Bagby, Colquitt, Dickinson,
Evans, Fairfield, Foster of New York, Haywood, Henderson,
Huger, Mangum, Niles, Phelps, Woodbury—14.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION Mr. TAPPAN moved that the Senate proceed to the

sideration of the Senate bill No. 18, providing for the esta-blishment of the Smithsonian Institution, which was agreed to. Mr. WOODBURY moved an amendment, providing that the National Institute be made, under the directions of Congress, the managers of the proposed Smithsonian Institution. This amendment was opposed by Messrs. TAPPAN, CHOATE, BUCHANAN, and ALLEN, and advocated by Mr. WALKER. It was finally rejected.

Mr. FOSTER, of New York, proposed an amendment to the effect that the seven members of the Board of Managers (other than members of Congress) which the bill provides the backet of the pages and be declared.

(other than members of Congress) which the out provides to be elected for two years, shall be elected so as to ensure a permanent existence of the Board by one of the said seven going out of office every year, so that after the first seven years each out of office every year, so that after the first seven years each This amendment was opposed by Messrs. HUNTINGTON, TAPPAN, and CHOATE, and rejected.

Mr. ALLEN objected to the clause which provided for members of the Bo tute. He moved that the words "National Institute" stricken out. The amendment was rejected.

Pending further discussion on the bill, the Senate went in

ration of Executive business, and afterwards ad-

BILLS PASSED.

The following engrossed bills were read a third tim The bill to establish the "Smithsonian Institution. An act to establish a new land district in the southe

of Arkansas.

A bill to regulate the appointments and proofficers of the United States revenue service.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberla States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois The bill to refund to the State of Ma

The bill for the better organization of the district of the State of Louisiana. An act making compensation to pension agents. An act for the relief of W. C. Easton.

An act for the relief of Mary E. Zantzinger. The bill for the relief of Asahel Brainard. The bill for the relief of Joshua Shaw. ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

Mr. BENTON presented a series of resolutions from the Legislature of Missouri, in favor of the annexation of Texas. In presenting these resolutions, Mr. BENTON remarked, State in the Union was more interested in the que tion of annexation than was the State of Missouri; and that interest was both special and general. It was undoubtedly the wish of that State, and of its Legislature, that Texas should be admitted constitutionally, and upon such principles as should conduce to the peace and harmony of the Union. He hoped that, to accomplish this desirable object, all parties would unite in a spirit of compromise—that same spirit which was recommended by General Washington at the close of his public career, and which had conduced so much to the promotion of all the best interests of the country. In December, 1836, when the Texan Revolution was young, he (Mr. B.) had noted the causes which led to that event, and he had found that they ran a close parallel with those which induced our own. There was a similar long endurance which induced our own. There was a similar long endurance which induced our own. There was a similar long endurance which induced our own. There was a similar long endurance which induced our own. There was a similar long endurance which induced that first the end the Government would not lose one dollar, yet there existed some circumstances wish of that State, and of its Legislature, that Texas should of oppression; a similar indifference to remonstrance; a simi-refusal of redress; and there was, fortunately, a similar estab-

lishment of independence,
Mr. B. then read a long but highly interesting account of
the events which preceded, led to, and ensued immediately subsequent to the Texan revolution. This account, Mr. B. said, fully confirmed the honorable conduct of the Texan people, and justified the resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri.

The sentiments expressed in these resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri.

The sentiments expressed in these resolutions were not merely those of a large majority, but expressed the opinion of nearly all the people of Missouri. These sentiments, properly founded, and strongly felt, ought to be successful in the result which they desired to accomplish. He concurred most fully in the desire expressed in the resolutions that their object should be accomplished as soon as practicable. The General Assembly of Missouri (said he) view this question in its most enlarged aspect. It is regarded as a great, a most important national question; and he (Mr. B.) had no doubt that, national question; and he (Mr. B.) through the operation of a spirit of compromise and mutual concession, the great object could not only be accomplished, but ecomplished most auspiciously.

Mr. ATCHISON acknowledged, to the fullest extent, the

ight of the constituent to instruct, and the duty of the repreright of the constituent to instruct, and the duty of the representative to obey. He admitted the great necessity for the exercise of a spirit of compromise, and agreed with the views expressed by his honorable colleague. The fourth resolution declared that no power on earth had a right to control, no power on earth had a right to be consulted on this question, except the Government of Texas and that of the United States. The sixth resolution stated that the question of slave-ry need not be now stirred, but that it had better be left for settlement and adjustment when the different portions of the territory to be annexed applied for admission as independent He would leave this question to be settled in that compromise which he trusted would then, as well as spirit of compromise which he trusted would then, as well as now, govern the councils of the General Legislature of the Union. He concurred most fully in the spirit and the object He concurred most fully in the spirit and the object

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

nd reports from committees made, as follows:

Mr. McKAY, from the Committee of Ways and Means, by leave, reported a bill making appropriations for fortification for the year commencing July 1, 1845.

The bill received its first and second reading, and was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of

Mr. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Re volutionary Pensions, obtained leave to report a bill for the relief of George Wentling; which was twice read and com-

Mr. McDOWELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, eported a joint resolution for the relief of John Stockton, which was read the first and second time and committed to

ie Committee of the Whole.
Mr. McDOWELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs to which was referred the joint resolution from the Senate for the relief of Bent. St. Vrain & Co., reported the same with-out amendment. The resolution was then committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HARDIN, from the Committee on the Post Office and Rost Roads, to which was recommitted the bill to reduce the rates of postage and to protect the Post Office Department from rauds, reported an amendatory bill.

The rates of postage, according to this amendatory bill, a n letters and packets : Single, not exceeding 300 miles. 5 cents

ver one ounce, quadruple those rates, and an additional single ostage for each additional half ounce. Postage to be prepaid or double postage to be charged. Letters placed in the office, not to go in the mails, two cen

prepaid, three if not prepaid.

Advertised letters to pay two cents additional.

(We had no opportunity of extracting the substance of the

ection fixing the rates of postage on newspapers and other inted matter.)
Mr. BAYLY, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, re

conted a bill for the relief of Alexander H. Everett, which was read the first and second time and committed to the Committee OREGON AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. DOUGLASS, under notice given yesterday, obtained leave and introduced a bill to establish military posts in the Perritories of Oregon and Nebraska. The bill was read the first and second time and refer

ne Committee on Military Affairs. DEFALCATION OF THE CLERK Mr. TAYLOR, chairman of the Committee of Account swer to an inquiry from Mr. CAVE JOHNSON whether the committee had any further developments to make, stated that, in consequence of the assertions made to the House yesterday by Mr. McNulty, respecting his ability to explain every thing relating to the state of his accounts to that committee, the committee had met this morning at 10 o'clock to receive the explanation; but Mr. McNulty did not appear before them, nor address them any communication, but that, at 11 o'clock, or about half past 11, Mr. Kershaw, before referred to by Mr. McNulty as his clerk of accounts, presented himself before the committee with a mass of accounts and papers, but that the time was so far expended that the committee could not make any full or satisfactory examination of them. But as, preparatory to such examination, they had inquired of Mr. Kershaw what was the dow of the late Colonel Heman Allen.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The engrossed bill making appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, came up for consideration, the question being, "Shall the bill pass?"

[This bill was stated by Mr. White to be a bill to provide the same amount of appropriation as the bill for the same object which passed the Senate the last session, and it was in the very words of that bill. The bill failed in the other House for the want of time to act upon it. The appropriation proposed by the bill was recommended by the Secretary of War and chief of the Topographical Bureau.]

The bill was passed by the following vote: in the city of New York, there was a balance to his credit of

twenty-nine thousand dollars. This statement did not appear to Mr. T. materially to change the aspect of the case. By the act of 1815 the Clerk of the House was directed to make his deposite of public moneys in his hands in one of the Banks of this District, and he had accordingly put a portion of the money in the Patriotic Bank, and though he might perhaps be one of those who were of opinion that no banks legally existed in this District, still the question remained whether the Clerk had the right to draw the whole fund out of the Treasury and transfer it to New York or elsewhere, and whether he had any right to declare that the money would be unsafe if he should deposite it where the law directed? He considered Mr. McNulty, at all events, as very reprehensible in transferring the money New York, and thought that on this account, as well as fro the contumacy with which he had stood out against the authority of that House, as fodged by it in the hands of one of it

standing committees, he certainly deserved the censure of the House, snound usey not conclude to dismiss him from his of fice. If gentlemen considered the circumstances now disclosed as making his case better, the resolutions heretofore report ed by the committee might undergo a modification. The comterms that he had twenty-nine the

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, inquired whether Mr. McNult d being members of the National Insti- had laid before the committee any certificate of deposite in su Mr. TAYLOR replied in the negative. The con

> Mr. HUNGERFORD called for the reading of the act o 1815, directing how the Clerk should keep his money, and i

> was read accordingly. Mr. HUNGERFORD then sent to the clerk's table a letter from Suydam Page & Co. of New York, stating the fact that Mr. McNulty had placed ten thousand dollars with them, subject to the deafts of E. G. Woodward, of Columbus, which money they had paid out on Mr. Woodward's drafts.
>
> Mr. CAVE JOHNSON referred to a law requiring the accounts of the expenditure of the contingent fund to be laid before the House during the first week in December, and inquiring the first week in December, and inquiring the december of the contingent fund to be laid before the House during the first week in December, and inquiring the first week in December of the Decem

> d whether the Clerk had complied with that requirement.
>
> The CHAIR, after inquiry of the assistant clerk, stat o the House that such report had been made on the January, and ordered by the House to be printed; but that, by the order of Mr. McNulty, the printing of it had been forbid den, on the ground that there were some hills which could no be furnished until the return of Mr. Kershaw, his accoun

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON inquired whether the clerk has not returned, and whether the order delaying the printing been revoked? The Assistant Clerk, through the CHAIR, replied in

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON then said he hoped the question would be put without further delay on adopting the re-from the Committee of Accounts. The first resolution was read as follows:

would not lose one dollar, yet there existed some circumstance which operated to prevent Mr. McNulty from making the pro mised explanation. Mr. W. had made several attempts thi morning to procure an interview with him, but without suc cess. He had, however, been with him last night, when Mr. McNulty made to him statements which, if true, went to show that he had been guilty of nothing dishonorable. Of their truth, however, Mr. W. had no other evidence than the assertions of the Clerk; and it was now with the deepest mor-

tification he had to state that he had been grossly deceived, and placed before that House and the country in a situation which he profoundly regretted. The question being now about to be taken—
Mr. HOPKINS demanded the year and nays, which wer

ordered and taken, when there appeared in favor of the adop-tion of the resolution 196, against it none. The second or resolution was now read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to institute forthwith the necessary legal proceedings to ascertain and secure the balance of the public money due from Calci J. McNulty as Clerk of the House of Representatives.

And the question being put on its adoption, it passed by The third resolution was now read as follows Resolved, That the President of the United States be di-rected to cause criminal prosecutions to be commenced agains Caleb J. McNulty, late Clerk of this House, for an embezzle

ment of the public money, and all persons advising or know-ngly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, ac-cording to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved ingly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, according to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved August 13, 1841.

And the question being on its adoption—
Mr. RHETT made some remarks, the purport of which could not be distinctly heard by the Reporter. He understood Mr. R., however, to say that he could not agree to pass a resolution of that kind.

Mr. HUNGERFORD called for the reading of the law relation to the purposes of defaulters, and of those who re-

lating to the punishment of defaulters, and of those who em-bezzled the public money entrusted to their care.

[The law declares embezzlement to be felony, and prescribes as its punishment imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years.

Many memorials and petitions were presented and referred,

desire for annexation, but stating his objection to the expedients proposed for effecting it.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, admitted all the advantages resulting from annexation, but insisted on the justice of such a compromise between slaveholding and non-slaveholding interests as should, so far as possible, satisfy both.

Mr. FICKLIN spoke in the most zealous manner in fav of immediate annexation, and in very bitter opposition to both England and Mexico.

On Friday, Mr. DROMGOOLE, who had the floor on the rising of the committee on Thursday, opened the lebate of this day in an argumentative speech, in which he advocated the innexation of Texas on various grounds, and replied to the

rguments which had been urged on the other stie.

He was succeeded by Mr. BARNARD, in a dose legal arnment on the question of power, and in support of a written oposition, covering the whole ground, with which he sat out.

Mr. ADAMS next took the floor in opposition to the whole field of argument on the side of annexation, assisting that Texas never had formed any part of Louisiana, quoting and expounding the Louisiana treaty, and going into many inte-esting historical disclosures relative to the diplonacy before and during his own administration. His general position was hat with Texas free from slavery, and the assent of Mexico

btained, he was ready to vote for annexation to-morrow.

Mr. DANIEL made a constitutional argument is favor e power of Congress to annex. Mr. STONE, of Ohio, made a speech in favor of fre trade and in strenuous opposition to a protective tariff, which he considered as the root of all the opposition to Texas amexation.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, spoke in opposition both to the power and the expediency, and replied to several assaults which

had been made on the character of New England.

Mr. ELLIS read a very finished speech on the policy of annexation generally, which he advocated with great warmth Mr. NORRIS next took the floor, and made a speech in favo

MORE ANNEXATION.

Mr. ROBINSON asked leave to introduce a bill for the at No one objecting, the SPEAKER received the bill, and ras read by its title.

Mr. ADAMS called for the reading of the bill; it was the

ead throughout, and is as follows: A BILL for the annexation of Texas to the United State Be it enacted, &c. That so much of Texas as may be en breased in an upon not exceeding that of the largest State of the Union, and as shall be described in the constitution to be adopted as hereinafter provided, shall, on the adoption of a constitution by the people thereof as a State in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and of the provisions of the act, and on the transmission of such constitution to the President of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States and of the provisions of the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the United States on or before the 4th of July next, it is the provision of the Indiana of the

shall contain a provision ceding to the United States the juri-liction of the residue of the territory of Texas, in which saver shall not exist unless Congress shall hereafter so determine b

shall not exist unless Congress shall hereafter so determine by law, and this set of admission shall not be construct to imply any assumption of, or intention on the part of the United States to assume, now or hereafter, the debts, or any portion thereof, of Texas, or to impair the right of said State to the soil of the territory so to be ceded, or the right of the State of Texas to determine whether slavery shall or shall not exist in said State. See, 3. And be it further enacted, That until the next apportionment of Representatives among the States, the said State of Texas shall be entitled to two Senators and two Representatives in the Congress. After the bill had been read throughout, objection

eption came from various quarters of the House.

The SPEAKER said that when leave was asked to in duce the bill, he inquired if there was any objection, and hear-ing none he had received the bill, and it was read the first time ding to the rules; and he ruled that it was now too late

according to the rules; and he ruled shat it was now to to object to its reception.

Several gentlemen here rose and said that they had not understood that the bill had been formally received, or that it had received a reading in form according to the rules; aid required that the question on the motion for leave be put to the

The CHAIR maintained his position, and propo uestion, "Shall the bill be read the second time?" when Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, objected to the scond eading of the bill; thereupon
The CHAIR stated that under the rules (which decla that the first reading of a bill shall be for information, and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected") the question before the House was, shall the

Mr. GARRETT DAVIS said that, as there so so much trouble and difficulty in annexing Texas to the United States, he would inquire of the Chair whether it would be in order now to submit a motion to annex the United States to

Texas The CHAIR. Such a motion is not now in order.

Mr. ARRINGTON then inquired if a motion to lay the bill in the table would be in order?

The CHAIR said such a motion would be in order, Mr. ARRINGTON then made the motion that the bill lie

The yeas and mays were called for, and ordered. Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, rose to a question of order, and contended that, according to the 116th rule, the only question that could be entertained, if a bill be opposed on its first reading, was the question, Shall the bill be rejected.

The CHAIR ruled that, under the 46th rule, which provides that when a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous Mr. ARRINGTON said, to avoid questions of order, he could withdraw the motion to lie on the table.

The question was then again propounded, Shall the bill And the yeas and navs were ordered. Mr. HOUSTON said he was against this bill in every im ortant feature it contained: the bill was inconsistent with self, and every way objectionable; but the House had received all the other propositions presented by gentlemen, and had ordered them to be printed; let this take the same course

give it the same chance which had been extended to all the rest, and let it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on

the state of the Union.

Mr. PAYNE said he had come to a different conclusi from his colleague, though reasoning from the same premises. He, too, was opposed to this bill in all its features; and he would take this occasion to state that he should go, not only against this bill, but against all similar propositions. He was opposed to it on principle; and, desiring to see an expression of the opinion of the House in regard to it, he hoped he should be favored with the yeas and nays. He wanted to see how many of the members of that House would record their names in favor of a measure like this; he hoped to see it rejected by a very large majority. While up, he would offer a remark or two more on the course of legislation here, and the conduct of certain gentlemen on that floor. Our country was divided into two great and distinct portions, usually spoken of as "the North" and "the South:" in one of them certain peculiar institutions existed which had no place in the other; and the fact was become too palpable to be disguised that every system of legislation pursued in that House had for its object an interference in some form or other with the Southern portion would take this occasion to state that he should go, not only interference in some form or other with the Southern portion of the Union. Here was a proposition to extend the area under the protection of our national stars and stripes and enlarge the bounds of the Union; yet, instead of looking at it as a

Mr. DROMGOOLE said it was unusual, irr-parliamentary proceedings, to object to a bill at its second reading, particularly for such an objection to proceed from a friend to the professed object of the bill. The enemies of a measure would sometimes do this, that they might anticipate any combination of its friends, and so bring the House at once to a vote, and prevent its passage. Mr. D. understood perfectly well the object of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stewart.) He had objected to the second reading of this bill that he might bring the House to a direct vote, because he knew that a majority of the House could not vote for it. It was a mere ruse of the gentleman, intended to divide the friends of annexation: and Mr. D. had been greatly astonished that his

should this alone be rejected on a second reading. Therefore as an ardent and sincere friend to the restoration of the con-nexion of Texas with these United States, to the enlargement of the bounds of the Union, and an extension of the principles of our glorious Confederation, he should vote against rejecting this bill on its second reading. He could not vote in favor of the bill, but he was for letting it, with the rest, take its chance for being amended. He appealed to the friends of annexation not to suffer themselves to be divided by the adroit movement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Hoping the House was not to be drawn into a discussion of the merits of the bill at this time, he should forbear any reference to the constitutional and other arguments to which it would give rise; and, to save the time of the House, he would conclude by moving the pre-

Mr. STEWART appealed to the gentleman from Virginia Mr. STEWART appealed to the gentleman from virginia, (Mr. Dromeoole,) after having impeached his motives in the motion Mr. S. had made, not to preclude him from all chance of reply. If the gentleman would withdraw his call for the previous question, Mr. S. would pledge himself to renew it. He wished merely to offer an explanation.

Mr. DROMGOOLE said that he would assent to the request,

ovided it was to be for no more than a mere explanatio

that condition he withdrew his call.

Mr. STEWART said that in making the motion on which the gentleman had commented as a ruse, intended to divide the friends of annexation, Mr. S.'s real object had been to bring the House to a direct vote on the bill. He wished to discover what was the real object in this Texas movement. He the fested by the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. PAYNE;) the gentleman came out like a man, and avowed, without hesitation or disguise, that the real object sought by this plan of an-

But, while Mr. S. admired and commended the frankness of the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Payne,) he could not so compliment the course of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Sauners) and the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Drongoole,) both of whom, while denouncing the bill, said they would vote for it. What was the question? It was on the rejection of the bill. Could any gentleman who was opposed to the bill vote against this question? which was tantamount to voting in favor of the bill? The course of the gentleman from Alabama was fair, open, manly, such as every honorable gentleman ought to pursue in debate. Mr. S. had honorable gentleman ought to pursue in debate. Mr. 8. had desired to see whether gentlemen were really in favor of extending liberty or extending slavery; and he had made his motion to try that question. He should now see whether they truly wished to extend the limits of freedom, as the gentleman from Virginia had said—[Mr. Dromoole. I never said so I said, extend the principles of our glorious confederacy]—or in truth, to strengthen and extend the interests of slavery. Mr. S. said he could not vote for this bill, though it was the Mr. S. said he could not vote for this bill, though it was the least exceptionable of any of the various propositions and projects which had as yet been brought forward; because he could not, in any form whatever, vete to enlarge the area of slavery. He was satisfied—no, not that exactly—he was not satisfied with, but he acquiesced in, the compromises of the Constitution. True, that instrument did give to every Southern man on that floor what was considered to these vetes for every fine. on that floor what was equivalent to three votes for every five slaves he held. Thus a Southern man, holding in bondage five hundred slaves, would have a vote equal to that of three hundred freemen in a Northern State for Representatives here and for President, though each of them might own as much property as he. Yes, for every hundred slaves a Southerner got sixty Notes for representatives in this House. I ake away siave power, slave representation, and South Carolina will have but four Representatives on this floor; and what did the people of the North get by their compromises as an equivalent for this property, this slave power? Nothing, nothing. Direct taxation was the equivalent for this representation. But direct taxation had been entirely superseded by the tariff policy, which relieved the South from direct taxation, and gave them this termedose and the south from direct taxation, and gave them

which relieved the South from direct taxation, and gave them this tremendous and unequal power for nothing. Not one cont do they now give for it; and they had enjoyed this advantage (with one short interval) from the adoption of the Constitution till this very hour.

It was that tariff policy which they denounced as robbery and plunder of the South, that now secured them this great advantage over the North in the exemption from direct taxation, which, in justice and in the spirit of the compromise, they were bound to render as the equivalent contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, for the representation of three-fifths of their slaves—representation of property, not persons. Yes, property, and property only, gave some of the Southern States nearly half their representation on this floor. Now, though Mr. S. acquiesced in all this, and was willing the South should retain this immense power without allowing the North any equivalent, yet he never would vote to extend these advantages.

Mr. BELSER, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. McDOWEL.

In paging of ather million, their one driver was the restant in the control of the c

revious question.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, requested Mr. Stewart Mr. SEYMOUK, of New York, requested Mr. STEWART oo withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. STEWART replied that it did not lie with him, unless he gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Duomoodle,) who had originally moved it, should assent.

After some conversation and a little confusion, Mr. DROM-

GOOLE assented.

Mr. SEYMOUR said that the manner in which the gentle man from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stewart) had advocated the rejection of this bill, rendered it desirable that Mr. S. should offer a few remarks in explanation of his course. If the question were now on the final passage of the bill, believing as he did that Congress had no constitutional power to acquire terri-tory by legislation, he should be constrained to vote against it. friend from Alabama near him (Mr. PAXE) should have did that Congress had no constitutional power to acquire terriso easily been led to play into the hands of the enemies of the measure. In objecting to the motion for rejection, Mr. D. did not by any means commit himself in favor of the bill: he was one of those who were in fivor of a compromise, and for letting the whole subject of the mode of annexation be left open to be discussed and moulded so as to meet the wishes of on indication of opinion touching its merits would be given by open to be discussed and moulded so as to meet the wishes of as large a majority as possible.

He was against the rejection, because it was liable to be construed into some intention of discourtesy. After all other propositions had been received and referred without objection, should this alone be rejected on a second reading. Therefore,

ritory to the Union in a manner different from some which had preceded it, and to give a larger portion of the added territory to the enjoyment of freedom, it should on that account be rejected. And he had felt surprised that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEWART,) coming as he did from one of the free States, should make a motion to that effect. And now, that this debate must be closed, he would mov he previous question.

Mr. PAYNE pressed Mr. Sermour to withdraw this me

Mr. S. consented.

Mr. PAYNE rose to address the committee, but Mr. SCHENCK raised a point of order. He denied it was in the power of gentlemen thus to transfer the possession of the floor. No one member had a right to move the previous question, and then to withdraw it in favor of another; because this took from the Chair the power given him by the rules of the House to designate who was entitled to the floor, and put that power in the hands of a private member; and, besides, it infringed on the rule which empowered the House to say that the main question should be naw put. that the main question should be name put.

The SPEAKER replied that members could not by such arrangement compel a transfer of the floor. A member might withdraw a proposition he had made, if he so pleased; and, when that was done, the Chair assigned the floor to another

who first addressed it. In this case, the gentleman from Alabama, having once speken, was not entitled to the floor, unless

ous as to deny it to him. No gentleman objecting— Mr. P. said the gentleman from Virginia seemed to think egregiously mistaken.

Mr. DROMGOOLE said he had not said the get

was duped. He had expressed his surprise that the gen-deman should so easily be led to play into the hands of the nemies of annexation Mr. PAYNE could not see the difference between this are saying he had been dipped. [A laugh.] The matter, however, was of little importance. He had not been duped by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stewart.) Mr. P. was opposed to this bill in toto, and he knew no means of giving expression to that opposition but by voting against the bill. This was the best evidence he could give; and he wished to preserve the record of his acts here, unstained by any thing like double-dealing or cross-firing. He did not know whether other gentlemen meant to pursue the same course with him; he did not undertake to dictate to any man. He with him; he did not undertake to dictate to any man. He considered this bill as aimed directly against the annexation of Texas to this Union. It came from a masked battery, and was designed to demolish the object of the real friends of Texas. As one of those friends, he should vote against it. It had been intimated by the gentleman that enemies of the measure might vote against this motion because they were enemies. Mr. P. cared not; he had no concealments, either in legislation or in any thing else. He hoped the enemies of the measure might vote against this motion, because thereby

the measure might vote against this motion, because thereby they would be aiding him and aiding annexation too. He moved the previous question.

Mr. ATKINSON entreated Mr. P. to withdraw the mo tion to allow him to make a personal explanation: would the Mr. PAYNE refusing, Mr. ATKINSON expressed great indignation that gentlemen should make speeches themselves, and then, by the previous question, cut off all others; it was

nan had made any speech on this matter at all? and ow could be explain? Mr. ATKINSON said be had not, but it was as im to him as his constituents . . . Here Mr. A.'s voice wa drowned by repeated cries to order, and by the thunders of the Speaker's hammer.
Mr. ATKINSON moved to be excused from voting, and

Mr. PAYNE inquired of the Chair whether the gentle

wished to submit a few words on that motion.

The CHAIR pronounced him out of order.

The question being put on seconding the motion for the previous question, the ayes were 76; but before the noes were counted, tellers were demanded; when the vote stood: Ayes

So the House refused to second the previous question Mr. ATKINSON now obtained the floor, and said that he was happy to find himself in possession of it by parliamentary usage, without being indebted for it to the courtesy of any one man. He did not desire to inflict a speech on the House, but merely to set himself right before the people he had the honor to represent, respecting the question now pending.

Mr. A. had not troubled the House on this subject; not

mearly half their representation on this floor. Now, though Mr. S. acquiesed in all this, and was willing the South should retain this immense power without allowing the North any equivalent, yet he never would vote to extend these advantages of the slaveholding States i he would not vote to extend the guaranties of the Constitution. Let the Constitution rest let the guaranties stand as they were. He was ready and willing to stand by them as they existed—to maintain and defend them as they were, however unequal in this respect; but he never would extend them—never, never. Therefore he should vote against this bill, and in favor of its rejection.

[Mr. Daosteoolle, speaking across: You have made your explanation; now redeem your pledge and move the previous question.]

Mr. S.TEWART said he was not going to make a Texas speech, ["an anti-Texas speech, you mean,"] nor should be was opened his mouth on this occasion but for the remarks of the gentleman. ["Now move the previous question."] He was opposed to this and to all bills and resolutions which had we opened his mouth on this occasion but for the remarks of the gentleman. ["Now move the previous question."] He was opposed to this mouth on this occasion but for the remarks of the gentleman. ["Now move the previous question."] He was for admitting all new States, with perfect liberty to adopt slavery, or prefer white labor, just as they pleased. He would thank the gentleman from Virginia to be a little quiet, a laugh] and not interrupt him every moment. He was not going to detain the House. What so greatly alarmed gentleman from a consistent with the happiness of the people; for them be difficult to obtain,) he should take the opportunity of looking at the object of this bill in another aspect. He should vote against this bill, and all the other propositions which had been are against this bill, and all the other propositions which had been a consistent with the happiness of the people; for them be should not argue the propositions which had been a consistent wi

McClernard, McDowell, McIlvaine, McKay, Jos. Morris, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Parmenter, Paterson, Pettit, Poleck, Elisha R. Potter, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, Purdy, Rathbun, David S. Reid, Reding, Relfe, Ritter, Robinson, Regers, Russell, Sample, Saunders, Senter, Thos, H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, John T. Smith, Thos. Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stetson, Stiles, James W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tilden, Vanneter, Wentworth, Wheaton, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop, Joseph A. Wright, Yost—119.

So the House refused to reject the bill; and it was thereupon read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

OHIO VS. ANNEXATION.

OHIO vs. ANNEXATION.

Mr. TILDEN presented resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, solemnly and earnestly protesting against any proceeding of the Government of the United States, or any branch or department thereof, having for its object the annexation of Texas to the United States; because it is unconstitutional; because it would lead to war without just cause; because it would make our country liable for the debts of Texas, without sufficient indemnity; and for various other councils set forth in the resolutions.

casons set forth in the resolutions.

These resolutions also instruct the Senators and request th Representatives of that State in Congress to conform their votes to the principles laid down in the resolutions, and to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the annexation of Texas to the

Mr. TILDEN at the same time presented other resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, requesting the Sensors and Representatives of that State in Congress to exert themselves to bring to a speedy termination the negotiations pending in relation to the title of the United States to the Orespective and to take such measures as they may think negotiations and to take such measures as they may think negotiations. gon territory, and to take such measures as they may think ne-cessary to secure to the American settlers therein the blessings of peace and the protection of their lives and property; and also protesting in the most solemn manner against the surrener, by compromise or otherwise, of the smallest portion of tentory to which the United States has just claim and title.

After the resolutions against annexation had been read-Mr. McDr) WELL inquired of the Clerk if he had not m read the resolution, by using the word "instructed," as a plied to the Senators from that State, instead of the wo

The CLERK enswered that he had not. The word is The resolutions were committee Vhole on the state of the Union.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA. The subjoined Message was communicated to

the House of Representatives on Wednesday last by the President of the United States: WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22, 1845 To the House of Representatives : I communicate herewith an abstract of the treaty between

the United States of America and the Chinese Empire, conhe Senate on the 10th instant, and which, I atified by the Emperor of China, now awaits only the exhange of ratifications in China; from which it will be seen that the special mission authorized by Congress for this purpose has fully succeeded in the accomplishment, so far, of the great objects for which it was appointed, and in placing our ions with China on a new footing, eminently favorable to he commerce and other interests of the United States.

In view of the magnitude and importance of our national oncerns, actual and prospective, in China, I submit to the sideration of Congress the expediency of providing for the reservation and cultivation of the subsisting relations of ambetween the United States and the Chinese Government. either by means of a permanent Minister, or Cor with diplomatic functions, as in the case of certain metan States. It appears, by one of the extracts annexed, that the establishment of the British Government in China consists both of a Plenipotentiary and also of paid Consuls for all the Five Ports, one of whom has the title and exercises the functions of Consul General; and France has also a salaried Consul General; and the interests of the United States seem, in like manner, to call for some representative in China of a higher class than an ordinary cor

ency of making some special provision by law for the security of the independent and honorable position which the treaty of Wang Hiya confers on citizens of the United States residing or doing business in China. By the twenty-first and twenty fifth articles of the treaty, (copies of which are subjoined in extenso,) citizens of the United States in China are wholly exempted, as well in criminal as in civil matters, from th local jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, and made amenable to the laws and subject to the jurisdiction of the appro priate authorities of the United States alone. Some acti n the part of Congress seems desirable, in order to give full effect to these important concessions of the Chinese Govern-

NAVAL.—The United States sloop of war Jamestonen, Com ander Robert B. Cunningram, (flag-ship of Commodo CHARLES W. SKINNER,) and the sloop of war Portsmouth Commander Monrooment, dropped down to Hampton Roads Wednesday afternoon, preparatory to sailing for Rio Janeiro, where they will part company, (if not sooner,) the first for the coast of Africa and the latter for the Pacific.

The amount of coinage at the Branch Mint at New Oreans during the past year is stated at \$4,208,500; of which there was in gold \$3,010,000, and in silver \$1,198,500-in all \$3,448,000 pieces of coin.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS .- The Mississippian, published at

Jackson, contains the following announcement:

"Sale of Judgments.—About four hundred and fifty judgments, many of them for large amounts, will be sold at Raymond on Monday, the 6th instant. These cases have seen regularly advertised, as required by law, for three months, and are to be sold for the costs of court. They are udgments of foreign creditors, obtained in the circuit of finds county."

PARDONS .- Milton J. Alexander, the young was convicted of the murder of Lougee, received a pardon from Governor Porter, about Tuesday evening, and was liberated. Patrick Murray, convicted of riot at Ken

pick Manley from the officers of justice at spring, in the course of which riot officer soli life, also received the Executive elemency. Isaac Hare, convicted of the murder of Jose course of the Kensington riots, was set at i

nesday.

John Rox, convicted of manslaughter, was also libe
ad been

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